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DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 23, 1799.

I Have the Honor of enclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, with the Translations, together with the Translation of an Article in the Ordinary Gazette of Yesterday, and sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the happy Turn of Affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so essentially to the further Success of the Campaign in Italy, and so greatly facilitate the Operations of the Russian Army, which entered this Country on the 15th Instant, and of that under the Command of the Archduke Charles.

Vienna, May 18, 1799.

CAPTAIN VIMMER, of the Regiment of Lobkowitz Cavalry, arrived here Yesterday from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, with the following Account of his farther Operations.

As every Account agreed that the Enemy had only a small Garrison in Tortona, Field-Marshal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without Delay with the Advanced Guard, consisting of a Regiment of Chasseurs, Two Battalions of Grenadiers, Two Battalions of Infantry, and Two Regiments of Cossacks, under the Command of Colonel Grekow.

They passed the River near Corvesino in Barges and Flat-bottomed Boats, and pushed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the Enemy had strengthened the Garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karaiczay received Orders to join the Prince, who crossed the River with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Frölich, Two Squadrons of Lobkowitz' Dragoons, and Two of Karaiczay's, which passed the Scrivia near Castel Nuovo, and formed near Torré di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alexandria.

But the following Day having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the Banks of the River, with the Two Divisions of Victor and Grenier and whatever Force he had been able to collect from Turin and other Places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole Army against Tortona.

The Two Divisions Zoph and Frölich, under the Orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their Camp at Casal Pusterlengo to Plaisance, where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important Post of Bovis, (leaving there General Morzin, with Three Battalions and Two Squadrons,) and encamped near Castel St. Giovanni. The following Day they passed through Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Coronne at Tortona. At Dusk the same Day Major-General Marquis Chatelet attacked the Gate of Voghera with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Alvinczy, a Reserve of Grenadiers, and a Squadron of Lobkowitz, under the Orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the Assistance of the Inhabitants, who at Heart are faithful to their King, the Gate was forced, notwithstanding the Fire from the Citadel. Thus fell the Fortress of Tortona, the Key of Piedmont.

The Ruſſian General Prince Gortzakow witneſſed their Operation. The Troops were received with Shouts of Joy by the Inhabitants. The Town was illuminated the whole Night, and the next Day (the 10th) High Maſs and Te Deum were ſung at the Churches.

There were but few Cannon in the Town. The Enemy, Seven Hundred Men ſtrong, have retired to the Citadel, which is blockaded by Four Battalions, and the Works are already begun.

The Enemy left behind them Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded or Sick, of whom Twelve are Officers.

The Army paſſed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was ſo ſwoln and ſo rapid as to render it impoſſible to conſtruct a Bridge. The Men paſſed through the Water up to their Middle, and joined the Ruſſian Advanced Guard near Torré di Garrofole.

General Vukaſſovich advanced with his Brigade beyond Novara to Vercelli; and his Advanced Guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important Fortreſs of Ivréa, which ſecures to us the Valley of Aoſt. Thirty Pieces of Cannon and a great Quantity of Ammunition were found in the Place.

A Detachment of the ſame Corps has alſo taken Seventeen Guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan puſhed forward with a Corps of about Two Thouſand Men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took One Gun-Boat, and obliged the Enemy to burn Two others.

Being ſupported by the Peaſants, who take up Arms everywhere, he has marched againſt a Body of French who have retreated to the Environs of Chiavenna. The Canton of Uri, and the Diſtricts of Bellinzone, are alſo in Inſurrection againſt the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with Thirty Huſſars, has armed all the Peaſants who join our Troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, Two Poſts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol with Five Thouſand Men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the Enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyroleſe Chaſſeurs, with Eight Hundred Men, is on his March from Edola to Terano in the Valteline againſt the Enemy.

The Field-Marſhal hopes, that by means of theſe different Operations, combined with thoſe of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, the Enemy will be ſpeedily driven from the Valteline.

Field-Marſhal Suwarrow has detached Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Otto with Five Thouſand Infantry and Fifteen Hundred Horſe againſt General Montrichard, who is poſted at Bologna.—This Corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the Enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this Means our Army will draw Supplies from the fertile Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the ſame Time the Territory of Parma is wreſted from the Hands of the French.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kaim, with Six Battalions and Four Squadrons, joined the Grand Army before Tortona after the Reduction of Pezzighetone. General Hohenzollern was ſent with Four Battalions to Milan, where are already Six Batalions, commanded by General Latermann, with Orders to preſs the Siege of the Caſtle of that City.

The Four Squadrons of Cavalry being unneceſſary for the Siege, have received Orders to reinforce the Army in Piedmont.

Vienna, May 19, 1799.

THE Archduke Charles has ſent by his Firſt Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny an Account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the Inſtructions he had received, attacked the Paſſes of Lucien's Steig on the Morning of the 14th Inſtant, and had ſucceeded in taking Poſſeſſion of them, and made Priſoners almoſt the whole of the Fourteenth Demi-Brigade, and took Eight Pieces of Cannon.

Lieutenant-General Hotze entertained great Hopes that he ſhould be able to take a greater Number of Priſoners as he advanced, the Enemy being ſtill in the Pratigau, and our Troops having already reached the Bridge of Zollbrücke, which leads from the Valley of Pratigau to Coire, where His Royal Highneſs preſumes our Troops had arrived on the 14th.

His Royal Highneſs will give as ſoon as poſſible the Details of this important Operation.

Vienna, May 21, 1799.

CAPTAIN COMTE CARAMELLI of the Emperor's Regiment of Cuiraſſiers arrived here this Day as Courier from His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, with the Particulars reſpecting the ſubſequent Operations of Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Griſons.

The Enemy's Diviſions, which had been driven to the Mountains by Colonel Plunket, and the Column of General Heller, retreated to Furna in the Deſign of eſcaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze occupied theſe Two Points, and that he had already poſted Two Battalions in the latter, they ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

The Total of the Priſoners amounts to One Thouſand Privates, Eighty Officers; a Pair of Colours has alſo been taken.

Beſides this, in the Purſuit after the Affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took Four Pieces of Cannon, and made Two Companies of Grenadiers Priſoners, without counting the Eight Pieces of Cannon and the Demi-Brigade already mentioned.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the Enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the ſame Time he appeared in great Force againſt Ragatz, where the Enemy had Two Thouſand Men. This Demonſtration produced an Engagement, and the Enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the Bridge over the Rivulet Pfefferer. We, however, purſued them beyond Fettes: Part of them were driven into the Valley of Sargans, where an Officer and Thirty Men were made Priſoners.

We had a few Men wounded. We took Three more Cannon from the Enemy near Ragatz, which with thoſe already mentioned make Fifteen Guns.

After this laſt Attack, the Enemy withdrew in the Night between the 15th and 16th with ſuch Precipitation, and had loſt ſo much Ground, that when this Account came away, Field-Marſhal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the ſame Time the Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant received Intelligence that Co-

lonel Count St. Julien was at Lenz, and Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count Haddick at Feliſur.

The Enemy is retiring on the Side of Fuſis, probably in order to join the Camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their Retreat towards St. Gothard by the only Road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's Bridge. But as the Upper League of the Griſons was preparing to riſe, Colonel Strauch cloſed the Paſſage of Splügen, and Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is alſo probable that Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fuſis. From all which it may be concluded that this Corps of the Enemy, conſiſting of Seven Thouſand Men, is in a moſt critical Situation, from which it will be extremely difficult to diſengage itſelf.

In order to aſſiſt as much as poſſible Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Attack of Lucien's Steig, His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles made at the ſame Time a Demonſtration towards the Rhine with ſuch Succeſs, that a Corps of the Enemy of Seventeen Thouſand Men aſſembled near Schaffhauſen were prevented from ſending any Detachment againſt Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by Accounts ſent by Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Koſpoth to His Royal Highneſs, that on the Night of the 14th, General Merfeldt ſurpriſed the Enemy's Poſt at Dundenheim, and killed Three Officers and Sixty Grenadiers who reſiſted. One Officer and Four Soldiers were made Priſoners. We took alſo Fourteen Horſes.

Vienna, May 22, 1799.

WHAT Lieutenant General Bellegarde had announced previous to the Bulletins of the 22d and 23d Inſtant, which His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles had ordered to be publiſhed relative to the Operations of Lieutenant-General Hotze, is connected with what follows, although the Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Bellegarde arrived later.

According to this Account, Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing Marches, reached Chiavenna with his Brigade on the 9th Inſtant, at which Place Colonel Le Loup of the Van Guard of General Vukaſſovich had arrived on the preceding Day.

From the 7th the Enemy had commenced their Retreat from Chiavenna by the Valley of Giacomo, leaving at the Firſt Place Thirty-two Pieces of Cannon, of which we have taken poſſeſſion.

Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by Three Battalions of Light Troops and the Remainder of the Third Battalion of Michael Wallis commanded by Colonel Carneville, purſued the Enemy to the Heights; and Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan went with his Force to Bellinzone to diſpute the Paſſage of the Bernadin.

The Brigade of Colonel Strauch had many Difficulties to ſurmount at Morpegon in the Valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait Two Days at Piacca, in order to dig a Road through the Snow near Caſa St. Marco, as it was impoſſible for the Soldiers to march, the Snow being Fifteen Feet Deep and not hard enough to bear. By this Means, the Communication is re-eſtabliſhed with the principal Corps of Lieutenant-General Bellegarde, by Silva, Plana, Malagio, and Caſſatſch.

Demonſtrations were made for the Purpoſe of alarming the Enemy on the Hills of Julie and Albula, in order to facilitate the Operations of General-Lieutenant Hotze, whom General Bellegarde was prepared to ſupport on the Side of Javos and the Hill of Albula.

Colonel Da Marſeille, of the Regiment of Clairfayt, had brought from Albula Two Pieces of Cannon belonging to the Enemy. At Malagio, and at ſeveral other Places on the Road to Chiavenna were found a great Quantity of Ammunition, Muſkets, and Waggons. The Enemy had deſtroyed a Part of them in retreating.

The Firſt Intention of the Enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the Mountain of Septime, in order to join General La Courbe near Lenz; but the Detachment of the Van Guard of General Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Caſſatſch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Splügen.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crawfurd, dated Head Quarters of General Hotze, Mayenfeldt, May 22, 1799.

ON the 14th Inſtant I had the Honor to write your Lordſhip a few Lines, containing the Account of the ſucceſsful Attack made by General Hotze on the Enemy's Poſt at St. Lucien's Steig and his other Poſitions in the Griſon Country. In the Courſe of the Evening of the 14th, above a Thouſand more Priſoners were brought in, ſo that the Number taken in this Affair amounted in the Whole to between Three and Four Thouſand Men.

The Difficulties attending this Operation were extremely great, and its Succeſs reflects the higheſt Honor on the General and the Troops. The fortified Poſt of St. Lucien's Steig completely cloſes and defends the direct Paſſage from Veldkirch into the Griſon Country; its natural and artificial Strength is ſuch as to render a direct Attack upon it in Front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its Flanks are ſo well ſupported as to render it impoſſible to turn it without marching over ſuch Mountains as might almoſt have been deemed impracticable for Troops.

The Firſt or Right Hand Column marched from Feldkirch on the great Road ſtraight to the Steig. The Deſtination of this Column was to form in Front of the Poſt, to make ſuch Demonſtrations as to threaten an Attack, and endeavour to draw off the Enemy's Attention from his Right Flank, and to be in Readineſs to purſue the Enemy with the Cavalry and Flying Artillery as ſoon as the other Columns ſhould have obliged him to abandon the Steig.

The Second Column commanded by Major-General Yellachitz, conſiſting entirely of Infantry, made a conſiderable Détour to the Left, effected this March by extraordinary Exertions over the Chain of Mountains by which the Right Flank of the Poſition of the Steig is covered, and deſcended about Day-break in the Rear of that Flank, in a Place where, from the extreme Difficulty of the Ground, the Enemy could not expect an Attack.—